

THE HAWAIIAN STAR.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1893.

WHAT BLOUNT WILL SAY.

WILL BE FOR ANNEXATION OR PROTECTION.

The Examiner's Forecast of Events
at Washington—Mr. Chamberlain's Correspondence.

The Washington correspondence of the Examiner of Monday morning, August 7th, which was written by Mr. Chamberlain, whose Royalist sympathies are well known, contains the following important paragraph. It refers to the first conference of President Cleveland with his cabinet after the return of the Executive from Buzzard's Bay.

"While the Hawaiian question was a subject of consideration at the meeting it is not thought there will be any recommendations touching it in the message which will be submitted to Congress on Tuesday or Wednesday. The message was practically complete before Minister Blount's report arrived. From the fact that Secretary Gresham remained closeted with the President for upwards of an hour after the adjournment of the cabinet meeting, it is believed by those who have closely followed the Hawaiian matter that a brief addendum concerning this problem will be appended to the message, and that the whole Hawaiian question will form the subject of a special message to Congress within a short time. When this message is sent to Congress it will be accompanied by Minister Blount's report. It is given out informally that Blount in his report will recommend the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, or the establishment of a protectorate by this country over them."

CONGRESS CONVENES.

Crisp Elected Speaker—The Coming Message.

WASHINGTON (D. C.), Aug. 7.—Congress opened for business to-day in the presence of a crowd of anxious spectators. In the House Crisp was elected Speaker, the vote resulting, Crisp 214, Reid 122, Simpson 7. Crisp was declared elected amid great applause and was conducted to his seat by his appointees.

The Senate, after coming together, adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late Senator Stanford.

In an interview John Sherman said: "The Democratic party has now an opportunity to accomplish results and thus expiate its mistakes of the past. As Republicans we ought to do our part. We have been driven to expedients which we did not wholly approve to prevent measures destructive to our credit and currency. We then found our Democratic friends almost solidly united for free coinage and free trade. If now, with the responsibility resting upon them, they will give us good money of uniform value, and reasonable protection to American industries, Republican Senators and Members will aid them. I confess that my hope is stronger than my faith, but in obedience to the popular voice at the last election I will await with patience the fulfillment of their promises."

WASHINGTON, (D. C.), August 7.—All reports of the contents of the President's message which will probably be read to Congress to-morrow morning, are mere guesses, as the utmost secrecy has been preserved by the members of the Cabinet, and Banker Benedict, who are the only people who know with any degree of certainty what Mr. Cleveland will say. It is vaguely urged, however, that the President will belch forth with no uncertain sound on the stringency of the times, and the necessity of doing something drastic to restore confidence at once, but that he will talk very guardedly when treating the money question itself, and that he will not outline any specific plan by which the ill of the Nation are to be cured.

If the men who talk this way are correct in their assumptions, to-morrow's message will be very general in its character, and its terms will be made to cover a multitude of things, without making one pointed, definite suggestion as to a plan to be adopted. There will then be no sensational promulgation of a new financial system, and Congress will be left to devise its own means to extricate the country from the sad condition in which it finds itself to-day.

These premises may be wrong and ill-founded, but it is explained that Mr. Cleveland does not care to jeopardize

his own prestige in the eyes of his admiring Democratic and Mugwump countrymen by pointing out the path which Congress should follow, only to find in the end that the deliberative body has followed another course entirely, and thereby administered to him a severe slap in the face. A general message filled with financial wisdom of rather an indefinite nature would answer every purpose and save the chief executive from making a political blunder. Even the closest friends of Mr. Cleveland in Congress do not look for more, though, of course, they would rather see him outline a policy to be pursued, as it would save the necessity of originating a plan of their own, and, above all, the position of the administration would be made clear.

Mr. Cleveland, however, has been known to speak out boldly for this, and in this case he may deceive even his closest friends with a clear intimation as to just what he expects Congress to do and how to do it. In that case many Democratic Congressmen who are not over friendly to him now would take it as a piece of arrogance and resent it as an insult to their superior intelligence.

As many Congressmen view the case, however, the President's message will cut little figure anyway. They say that Congress will make its own laws in its own way regardless of what the President may want, and at any rate the message, no matter what it contains, will not have the effect of cutting the special session short, as so many members of both houses hoped.

There is no doubt that Mr. Cleveland will advocate the repeal of the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman act, but he may omit the very important suggestion as to whether this should be done unconditionally or by the substitution of some other measure in the nature of a compromise.

He will also probably say that bimetalism is a good thing, but if he does he will qualify that statement with the observation that it is impracticable at this time on account of the stand taken by other nations in monetary matters, and that we cannot undertake to adopt the dual standard until we have secured Europe into adopting our views, and he will probably close with the recommendation that while it is in session Congress should pay some attention to the tariff. All these things he can say without endangering his reputation as a prophet and seer.

There seems to be no hope of bringing about an adjournment of Congress before the expiration of six weeks or two months, and the great majority of Congressmen think that they will sit without intermission until next summer, which means that the silver question cannot be settled until December. The events of to-day seem to bear this out.

SUBSTANCE OF THE MESSAGE.

There is No Hint of Compromise in Favor of Silver.

NEW YORK, August 7.—The World's Washington special says: The following is an authoritative statement regarding President Cleveland's message:

He dwells most particularly upon the deplorable condition of the country as it affects the masses. Bankers and brokers and capitalists, he reasons, can take care of themselves, but the workmen are particularly helpless when such a condition of affairs as now prevails exists.

To substantiate this statement he shows in concise language the actual effect of the law known as the Sherman act now in force. He calls attention to the death of confidence arising therefrom.

He deals not in theories, but in facts, to demonstrate the truth of his assertion that the burden inflicted upon the country by this unwise law falls most heavily upon the workmen. It is for this reason he believes that the demand of the country for repeal is so strong and universal.

It is the plain duty of all patriotic citizens entrusted with the responsibility of government to heed such a demand; therefore he recommends unconditional repeal, without a hint of compromise or substitute of any kind. There he stops. Whatever may be his views regarding the future of silver as a national currency, to be fixed possibly by well considered legislation, after a suitable time has elapsed, and he makes no suggestions and outlines no plan which might meet with his approval.

He confines his recommendation and directs the attention of Congress solely to the pressing need of the hour for prompt repeal. He notes the fact that the people in the last elections made an emphatic demand for revision and reform in tariff legislation.

The pledges then made must be kept, but since that time an unforeseen exigency has arisen, and it must be met and mastered.

It is the plain duty of Congress, therefore, to afford relief to the country by placing the repeal of the financial statute ahead of all other contemplated legislation relating to the tariff or any other subject. That is the substance of the message.

THE HAWAIIAN QUESTION.

Congress to Have a Special Message Concerning It.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—It is stated that the President will send a special message to Congress at its extra session in regard to the Hawaiian question. Blount's reports are being carefully prepared at the State Department in the form of abstracts and extracts for the President's perusal. The situation at the Islands is admittedly critical, and prompt indication of some definite line of policy on the part of the United States is called for. The President, it is said, will wait Blount's expected arrival and his verbal report of the condition of affairs before definitely making up his mind what course to recommend to Congress.

MORE TROUBLE AT THE FAIR.

The Lady Managers Have Another Heated Session.

CHICAGO, August 7.—For four hours this afternoon the lady managers had another hot wrangle over the troubles which grew out of Mrs. Ball's remarks about Mrs. Meredith, Saturday. There were tears, hisses, stamping of feet, and great confusion generally. Mrs. Meredith precipitated the row by reading the report of the committee, of which she is chairman and Mrs. Ball the secretary, stating that every member of the committee had signed the letter to Mrs. Palmer asking that Mrs. Ball be excused from further service on the committee.

Then followed the trouble. One parliamentary question after another was flung at the chair until even the man who sits as parliamentary expert and advises Mrs. Palmer, was bewildered. As the debate grew heated, a large number of outsiders crowded into the room. None of the many propositions made succeeded in running the gauntlet, and the meeting finally adjourned, with the ladies in a very ruffled frame of mind, and the question of the day still unsettled.

At a meeting of the national commission to-day, Commissioner Goodell, of Colorado, precipitated a lengthy and heated debate by a resolution reducing the salaries of Commissioners St. Clair and Massey, members of the Council of Administration, to \$2500 a year. Now they are getting \$5000 a month. The matter was finally referred to a special committee.

H. B. Fennit, accused by the Swiss World's Fair Commissioners of embezzlement from the Geneva exhibitors, was discharged to-day, the Swiss Consul declining to prosecute.

The attendance to-day was 124,938, of which 89,103 were paid.

MISSING FOR DAYS.

Strange Disappearance of a Connecticut Girl.

BRIDGEPORT (Conn.), August 7.—Half of Bridgeport is hunting pretty sixteen-year-old Anna Orr, who disappeared from her home on Holland Heights on the night of July 29th. Bloodhounds have been turned loose to scent her out, but even they were not successful in tracing her. The manner of the girl's disappearance was as dramatic as novelist ever dreamed of. From a happy frame of mind she changed on the day of her disappearance into a terror-stricken creature. Until a week before she had been as healthy and contented a lass as ever breathed the pure air of the country.

On the night of her disappearance she was sitting in the bedroom with her sister Lizzie. Anna had removed her skirts, when suddenly she seemed to be in a paroxysm of terror. "Lock the door," she pleaded. "Don't you hear men coming? They want to cut off my hair," passing her hands through the long brown tresses that fell over her shoulders.

Lizzie locked the door, gave the key to Anna, and tried to soothe her. Then the frightened girl asked Lizzie to open the door again, saying: "The men have gone now." Lizzie opened the door and Anna sprang from the bed and darted past her into the hall.

Out of the doors she sped, with her sister in pursuit. The girl's father saw the flight and, together with Lizzie, pursued the mad girl, but they saw her disappear in the woods and all trace of her was lost.

All the neighbors took up the search the next day, and it has been kept up ever since. A woman who lives down the road told Mr. Orr the next day that about 11 o'clock Saturday night she heard a woman moaning near her house, and looking out she saw a figure in white walking slowly past.

Cries were heard on Wednesday night in a swamp near Mr. Osborne's farm, which is three miles from Mr. Orr's house. A party went there and with lanterns made a search. As they penetrated the swamp, the cries moved away from them.

For three days the men beat around the swamp, but found no trace of any one. Then four bloodhounds, which were muzzled so that they could not bite, were released in the swamp. They at first seemed to have picked up a trail, but lost it shortly.

The swamp is full of thick brush, and it would be hard to find any one in it. Anna was strong, and having been accustomed to country life her physician says she could live in the woods for three weeks on berries and water.

OUT OF THE WAY.

English Tories Were Given a Serious Scare.

LONDON, August 7.—There was considerable excitement among the Conservative members at the opening of to-day's session of the House of Commons. The report of the stage of the home rule bill was reached at an earlier hour than had been expected, and Balfour, who had an important amendment to offer to the bill, was not present to submit it. The Conservatives were exceedingly desirous of having the amendment submitted, and George Battle, Conservative, requested to be permitted to act as Balfour's substitute in offering the amendment.

Speaker Peel ruled that at this stage substitutes could not be allowed, and a number of new clauses were then proposed by members of the opposition, but the speaker ruled them out on the ground that due notice had not been given of their submission. The Unionists stood aghast as they saw the report sweeping through with lightning speed.

Their fright was allayed, however, when James Park Smith (Liberal Unionist), after having eight new clauses proposed by him ruled out, moved that the boundary commission under the bill be instructed to inquire as to the better division of Irish electoral districts. Debate on the motion was taken up, and this gave the opposition

time to breathe. Conservative and Liberal Unionist whips were at once dispatched in search of absentees to summon them to immediate attendance at the House, and Balfour and other members of the opposition appeared in time to take part in the debate on Smith's motion. Eventually the motion was defeated by a vote of 195 to 152. Smith moved two further clauses dealing with elections in Ireland, and after debate each clause was rejected.

SILVER IN INDIA.

How a Great Hardship Has Been Worked to the Poor.

LONDON, August 7.—In the House of Lords to-day the Earl of Northbrook, some time Governor-General of India, called attention to the existing obstacles to the importation of manufactured silver from India, arising from the compulsory hall marking law in England. He said that the silver in the hands of the people of India was estimated to amount in value to from £130,000,000 to £150,000,000. Owing to the stoppage of free coinage of silver by the Indian Government, the people were unable to find a market for their metal and were sustaining enormous losses. The abolition of the hall mark law in England to-day, with free trade in articles manufactured from silver, would, he declared, mitigate the evils brought about by the stoppage of free coinage.

The Earl of Kimberly, Secretary of State of India, admitted that it was desirable to change the law. The silver manufacturers in England were, however, opposed to the abolition of the law compelling their goods to bear the hall mark. He saw no reasons why various standards of manufactured silver ought not to exist in England the same as in other countries.

The Earl of Northbrook moved that the Secretary of State for India submit to the House the papers he had on the subject, and the Earl of Kimberly promised that he would do so.

PERILS OF BOATING.

Twenty-two Excursionists Drowned in Swansea Bay.

LONDON, August 7.—News of a sad accident to a party of excursionists was received this evening from Port Talbot, Wales. Twenty-eight pleasure-seekers took a boat at Port Talbot and put out into Swansea Bay. A heavy sea struck the boat, capsizing it, and twenty-two, including several women and children, were drowned. The others were saved.

ANARCHISTS THROWN OUT.

Their Presence Not Desired in the Convention of Socialists.

ZURICH, Aug. 7.—To-day's session of the International Socialists' congress was marked by a great deal of excitement. At first there was a heated debate on the question as to whether Anarchists and Independent Socialists should be permitted to attend. A resolution was carried to admit delegates only from societies recognizing the necessity of the organization of labor concurrently with political action and the adoption of this resolution, which was tantamount to the exclusion of the Anarchists, led to a great uproar. The avowed Anarchist delegates positively refused to withdraw and several had to be ejected by force. When order had been somewhat restored the congress proceeded to the discussion of agricultural and other items of the program.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

The cholera epidemic is declining at Naples. Baroness Blanc is in financial straits in Chicago.

Populists will ask Congress to buy all the railroads.

Travel to the World's Fair is constantly growing lighter.

Gov. Costa of the province of Buenos Ayres has resigned and fled.

The New York Herald claims that the Sherman law is doomed.

The Russian squadron of four vessels has left New York for Europe.

The Gould interests are suffering greatly because of the hard times.

A stupendous group of black spots was seen on the sun on Aug. 6th.

There is but little hope that the Pacific bank will resume business.

Five Kentucky White Caps have been killed by Sam and Bill Conrad.

The Philadelphia received orders at Callao to proceed directly to Samoa.

Bourke Cockran of New York will lead the gold bug forces in the House.

W. B. Hornblower may succeed Justice Blatchford of the Supreme Court.

New York is still short of currency and money-brokers are doing a large business.

Two-thirds the needed sum has been raised for the San Francisco mid-winter exposition.

A sixty foot whale came into San Francisco bay on August 6th and nearly upset a boat.

The New York Central has taken off four trains each way between New York and Chicago.

The Nicaraguans take pride in the fact that during their late war no outrages were committed.

Professor Holden of Lick Observatory has discovered objects like comets on the surface of the sun.

The Chilean government is preparing to make a legal fight against Col. North's nitrate combination.

The West and South propose to boycott the East and establish trade relations with Europe via the Gulf.

Colorado men threaten, if the silver-purchase law is repealed that the West and South will unite to wipe out the protective tariff, pension every Union and Confederate soldier and enact a graduated income law.

BY AUTHORITY.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LOT, SOUTH SLOPE PUNCHBOWL HILL, HONOLULU, OAHU.

On Thursday, September 21, 1893, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, will be sold at Public Auction one Government lot situate on the mauka side of Quarry Street, and immediately above the Portuguese Mutual Benefit Society premises, containing an area of 9375 square feet a little more or less.

Upset price \$150.
J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, Aug. 22, 1893. 125-31

J. KUKONA, ESQ. has been appointed Poundmaster to the Government Pound at Makiki, Honolulu, vice D. Kanoa, resigned; his Commission takes effect on the 28th inst.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, Aug. 22, 1893. 125-31

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
HONOLULU, AUGUST 17, 1893.

At a meeting of the Executive and Advisory Councils held this day, Hon. FRANCIS M. HATCH was elected Vice-President of the Provisional Government in place of Hon. William C. Wilder, resigned.

CHARLES T. RODGERS,
Secretary Executive and Advisory Councils,
123-2131.

SEALED TENDERS.

Sealed tenders will be received at the Interior Office until Monday, August 21st, 1893, at 12 o'clock, noon, to furnish to the Bureau of Water Works, a Triple Pump with 12 inch brass cylinders, together with a 12½-inch by 24-inch Steam Engine and gearing complete, with all steam and water connections to pump from the Artesian Well at the Makiki Reservoir, the same to be erected and enclosed with a corrugated iron shed, said shed to cover the pumping plant complete, and also to furnish a ladder for well. The work to be completed and approved within six weeks from date of signing contract. All details of specifications will be furnished upon application to the office of the Superintendent of Public Works.

The Minister of the Interior does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, Aug. 17, 1893. 122-21

NOTICE.

The new sur-charged Envelopes and Postal Cards of the Provisional Government, (now being sur-charged) will be on sale at the Post Office, on or about August 25th, 1893.

JOS. M. OAT,
Postmaster General,
122-1W

MR. GEO. J. McCARTY has this day been appointed Poundmaster for the Government Pound at Waiakoa, Hilo, Hawaii, vice B. Ma, resigned.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, August 11th, 1893. 118-31

SALE OF TENANCY AT WILL OF THE CHINESE THEATRE, KING STREET, HONOLULU, OAHU.

On Friday September 1st, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, will be sold at Public Auction the Tenancy at Will of the Chinese Theatre Building, situate on King Street, Honolulu, Oahu.

Term.—Tenancy from month to month until such time as the Minister of the Interior may wish to terminate the same, by giving 30 days notice.

Rent.—Payable monthly in advance.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Dept., Aug. 1st, 1893. 108-1m.

WATER NOTICE.

Owing to the drought and scarcity of water, the residents above Judd Street are requested to collect what water they may require for household purposes before 8 o'clock A.M.

ANDREW BROWN,
Supt. Honolulu Water Works.
10-1f

General Advertisements.

Election of Officers!

AT A MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Kilauea Volcano House Co., held this day, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

W. R. CASTLE, President
JOHN ENA, Vice-President
E. C. MACFARLANE, Treasurer
T. W. HOBSON, Secretary
P. C. JONES, Auditor

The above officers also constitute the Board of Directors.
T. W. HOBSON,
Secretary.
121-3-1W

NOTICE.

MY Son J. D. Tregloan has full power of attorney to act for me in all my business and personal affairs.
(Signed) H. S. TREGLOAN.
120-1-31

W. AHANA.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 50 Merchant Street, Honolulu.

Fine suits from \$14 up. Linen and Crepe suits, \$6.50 up.

ALL SUITS GUARANTEED TO FIT AND IN THE LATEST STYLE

CLOTHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED.
44-21f

General Advertisements.

SAPOLIO
Hand SAPOLIO!

A New Toilet Soap

PERFECTLY PURE! CONTAINS NO ANIMAL FAT. It will instantly remove Paint, Tar, Ink, Oil, Grease, Tan and all stains from Hand and Face, leaving them white and soft. Highly prized by workers in machine shops, mills, foundries, etc. New Goods by late arrivals in Shelf Hardware, Stoves, House Furnishing Goods, Agricultural Implements, Artists' Materials, Painters' Supplies.

INSECTICIDE WASH in quantities to suit. Spray Pumps, Etc., Etc.
402-4 Fort St. PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.

EQUITABLE

Life Assurance Society of the United States

Offers Insurance on all the Popular Plans, viz.:

Ordinary Life Plan, Tontine Instalment Plan (NEW, CHEAP and ATTRACTIVE), Endowment Plan, Semi Tontine Plan, Joint Life Risks, Free Tontine Plan, Partnership Insurance, Indemnity Bond Plan (Coupon Bond at maturity, if desired), Children's Endowments, Annuities, Endowment Bond Plan (5% guaranteed) Term Insurance, etc., etc., etc.

It will cost you nothing to call at the office of the undersigned, and make further inquiries. Should you conclude to insure, it will be money in your pocket.

Bruce & A. J. Cartwright,

Managers for the Hawaiian Islands EQUITABLE Life Assurance Society of U.S.

CHILDREN AND INFANTS'

Hats and Bonnets.

Immense Variety at

N. S. SACHS,

104 Fort Street - - Honolulu.

CHILDREN'S CAMBRIC HATS, all colors, 60 cents and upwards; Lace-trimmed MULL HATS, in delicate shades, from \$7.75 upwards.

CHILDREN'S SILK HATS, POKES AND BONNETS.

CHILDREN'S LACE HATS AND LEGHORN FLATS.

INFANTS' LACE BONNETS, Infants' MULL BONNETS from 50 cents and upwards.

SUN BONNETS in great variety at 25 cents and upwards.

IF A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CHILDREN'S WHITE DRESSES, neatly made at 50, 75 cents and upwards.

CHILDREN'S Silk and Cashmere COATS and WRAPS. Infants' Complete outfits.

88-1f

New Furniture Store,

ROBINSON BLOCK.

Hotel Street, between Fort and Nuuanu Sts.

Is now opened for business, and has in stock the finest assortment of

ANTIQUE OAK BED ROOM SETS,

CHIFFONNIERS, SIDEBORDS,

EXTENSION TABLES, Etc.

ALSO a fine assortment of

Reed and Rattan Furniture.

UPHOLSTERY.

Fine Spring, Hair, Wool, Moss and Straw Mattresses; Live Geese Feathers and Silk Floss for Pillows. Special attention called to our latest style of WIRE MATTRESSES, the best and cheapest ever brought to this country. Fine Lounge and Sofa Beds, at San Francisco prices. Complete assortment of Baby Carriages, Cribs, Cradles, and High Chairs.

15 Cornice Poles in Wood or Brass Trimmings.

We make a specialty of Laying Matting and Interior decorating.

Furniture and Mattresses Repaired by First-Class Workmen.

Cabinet Making in all its Branches.

A trial is solicited. Lowest Prices Prevail.